

**FOR SALE, a Sodawater GENERATOR. Apply  
W.G. ROBINSON, Plumber, 164, Castleborough-st.**











THE NEW YORK MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873

**Y. Y. C. THIRD-CLASS MATCH.**—The first race match of the season came off on Saturday, being from meetings in Farm Cove round a boat of round Fort Denison, round the Lighthouse and Sewer, and back to the wharves. The first prize was £25 and the second £5 5s. The following yachts were entered:—No. 1, Weirang, 7 tons, Messrs. F. and G. No. 2, Jussé, 6 tons, Mr. F. J. Jackson; No. 3, Alice, Mr. E. Borden; No. 4, Asterix, 7 tons, Mr. M. J. and N. J. No. 5, E. K. Kirchner. There was as anything but what was a slight start, and the travel would have wished. It was anxious to make about. When the 1 o'clock gun fired the race got underway as smartly and as closely any race that we have seen. Some were

By Weirang, through having the choice of positions, much under the lee of the land, and did not get so wet. The other pair had got well off. Osprey, to be sure, was covered for a time by the other boats, until she was left in the rear. All held on their load for the shore, except Osprey, which failed to clear the beach, and, after making a short board, went about and ran aground on the shoreward side of the Lady Macquarie's Chair. On standing on the beach board, she was passed to windward by all the other boats. For a time, Ione and Osterley, Weirang and Irie standing in couples, and when they got down the beach, found the wind more easterly. In standing for Irie got a lucky stroke, held well along the east end and assumed the lead. The Manly flagboat was in the following order:—

N. M. S.

17th .....	2	37	23
18th .....	2	39	28
Osterley .....	2	40	10
Weirang .....	2	41	21
Dervey .....	2	50	10

The 17th and 18th companies were ordered to take the lead, and the 19th and 20th companies to follow. The 17th and 18th companies were ordered to take the lead, and the 19th and 20th companies to follow. The 17th and 18th companies were ordered to take the lead, and the 19th and 20th companies to follow.

17th .....	H.	M.	S.
18th .....	3	39	44
Osterley .....	3	43	41
Weirang .....	3	46	21
Dervey .....	3	47	52

very evident that Irie was in luck, as she got some able slants of wind from over the hills, and increasing her distance from the others; Weiringer came in for a nice under North Shore, after reaching Osterley, made a short board, and then went on to a point of land, heading for Athol. Osterley held on her stroke, and went about the good wind a little more from the wind. Lone went in stays when off Bradley's, expect-able to escape by, but the wind headed her and compelled to make another board. Weiringer came Osterley, and went in stays, where she was to hang until her rival drew through her legs, and beat the breeze very shifty, in standing down the Osterley and Lone almost becalmed at times. Irie, the breeze with her, rounded the lighthouse at

Ostery followed at 4:27.47, and on getting close to the finish, the tide swept her into a dangerous position, and having to turn on a short run to the N.E. line rounded off at 4:46.00. She came prepared to adopt a similar course, but the Weirang rounded, and as the wind was now a breeze northerly, tried to scrape past the rocks without falling in. This she went ashore, and Ostery, which passed the Sow's waterline astern of her, was obliged to change her position and to run the line. Iris passed the flagpole at 4:13.18, and with plenty of time to spare. Ostery nearly ran off the line on the run up, passed at 4:19.12 and 5:20.13. The latter having to receive 11 minute increase in tonnage was out of the water by 14 seconds, finished at 5:27.9. On the Weirang going ashore sail was taken in, but not cut.

...considering how little wind there was, she heavily, being at times gungwale under, and leaning to tear her keel away. Her position being by some of the other yachts, Mistral, Ella, Australian and Run returned to offer assistance. They were quickly run out, and an effort made to have the vessel righted. This failed, and the yachts returned to a new steam launch (said to be owned by Messrs. Russell and Co.) steamed round her and declined to give assistance. The Wainai (a.) then came up, and preparing to send a warp on board, when Mr. George of the steamer Herald, who saw the accident from Beach, at once steamed up and towed her off. It is known what damage she sustained.

**COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. ALDERMAN T.—Last week a complimentary dinner**

gan Oatley by the residents of Ruchetter Bay and Point in recognition of important services rendered in obtaining for those suburbs an adequate supply of water. The dinner took place in the building occupied by the Alexander Literary Institute, Glenmore road, and sixty guests, including the Mayor, were present. Attorney-General (Mr. E. Butler) occupied the chair and was supported on the right by the guest of the evening, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, and on the left by Mr. F. M'Lean, Mayor of Dublin. Aldermen Macintosh and Prescott occupied the chairs. The excellent repast having been duly consumed the Mayor rose to propose the usual toast, which were received with due enthusiasm. He then gave the toast of the evening—"Our Guest." As he sorry he had to apologize for the absence of his friend Mr. Sutherland (cheers), who was unable to attend.

Mr. Sturges requested him to say he re-  
minded him that he could not be a member of  
the board longer associated with Mr. Ostie than he  
was, and would have been able to give a better account  
of public services than he could; but he had known Mr.  
Ostie for many years, as an alderman of the city and a  
member of the Assembly, and during that long time he  
had always been known to him as a public servant. Such being  
the case, it was to the credit of those present to have  
said publicly and show that they appreciated Mr.  
Ostie's services. He assured them that the fact  
of his being called upon to preside over a  
social and respectable meeting, composed  
of men of great character and high position  
in the community. The compliment paid Mr. Ostie  
was not of great intrinsic value, but that  
it showed that the thinking portion of the com-

did appreciate the services of public men. For the service which he had rendered to the neighbourhood and the many other services which he had performed for the public good he had well earned the title of "public good man," and he now asked them to drink his health in wine. The toast was received with great applause, the speaker saying "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Outley, on that to respond, was greeted with cheers. He said he knew how to address them. If the hon. gentleman did not just do so, he would show how to address the people of the village, how must he feel, who had been invited to attempt even to follow the hon. and learned member in making an address. He would simply tell them that he felt very proud indeed to see so many of his friends, and some new ones, come forward on this occasion to him a compliment. When the deputation waited

taken by surprise; for they assured them, and assured those present, that although he was proud of this assurance of goodwill and approval from so gentlemanly an audience and ability, still he only came to that he had done his duty in attending to the wishes of the public. In some trouble in getting the message brought to the neighbourhood, and in his desire to see that he had been well supported by other aldermen of the district. As they all knew, one alderman, however willing, could not carry any measure unless he had a majority of the council to support him; but the requests of the people of the district were so reasonable that he succeeded in getting the necessary support to support the measure. He then returned from the demonstration now made that people of Rushcutters Bay and Darling Point were well pleased with what had been done, and if they

placed, he was proud in being in a position to please. He felt very much pleased indeed to see the hon. member Attorney General, who had been so successful in his efforts to secure the more than 100,000 acres of land so graciously rewarded by the flattering reception he received this evening from those present. After some explanation of the water question, as now before the council, Mr. Oakley sat down amidst much cheering. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Macintosh, proposed, "Properly named the Institutions of the Colony," whereupon the Mayor of the City of Pictou, Mr. Alderman, and others. Several additional toasts followed, and the company separated.

into the prison on the 13th of July, 1844, at the age of twenty years, and remained there until the Year Sessions by Mr. McFarland for the offence of burglary. He was a native of Liverpool (England), and had been in the colony by the City of Boston in the year 1836. He was a single man, and 24 years of age. He had been employed in the goal as a painter. Dr. Aaron gave him the opinion that death had been caused by arsenic poisoning, and that the forewells, administered by lead poisoning, deceased having been employed as a painter. Verdict: Death from natural causes.

**E FLOUR MARKET.**—By a misprint in Saturday report, the mill price of all-dressed flour is at \$14 10c. instead of \$13 10c.

**E TURK.**—Important errors appear in the Turkish section of the Sunday Express.

ment of the "Australian St. Leger" stakes. Instead of 50 signs each half-furlong, it should be thirty signs.



G. KINE.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown, at 2, Horses.

**J. A. TURNER.**—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle  
**G. M. PITT.**—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at  
Ellis and Co's Yards, at 3, Fat Sheep and Lambs.

**A. MOORE AND CO.**—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Carls, Barrow, Tanks, and sundries.  
**M. D. COCKING**—At his Mart, at 11, Furniture, Sewing Machines, Mantle, Tools, Ironmongery, &c.; at 215 and 214, George-street, at 2, Pitts-ter, Furnishs, &c.  
**DUNN AND LAWSON.**—At their Rooms, at 11, 2, and 4, Unredeemed Pledges.

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**JUDICIOUS KICKING.**

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*{From the Saturday Review.}*

"H." the father of three sons, has written to the

D., the father of three sons, has written to the *Times* to say that, unless the big boys at Winchester School are allowed to thrash the little boys as much

as they like, he shall not send his own boys—who are little boys—to that school any more. The only advantage, he holds, of sending your son to a well managed public school is that he is sure to be "properly kicked" there, and on this kicking his salvation in after-life depends. "There is," he says, "a certain amount of small petty meanness and selfish egotism, and want of consideration for others, in the best of boys, and, if they have not the privilege of being

"judiciously" kicked at school, the consequence is that they either have to administer the operation to

themselves in later life, under circumstances of great and almost insuperable difficulty, or to go without it." There is, we admit, a difficulty more or less physical in adult males kicking themselves properly, but we are not disposed to take quite such a desponding view as "H" does of the hopelessness of their condition.

We have known people who, even when grown up, contrived to get other people to kick them. Be-

sides "B.," unless shockingly lazy, or paralytic, or given over to the wearing of nothing but patent-leather boots, might do his duty to his family in this way himself. Perhaps, however, as is sometimes the

case with very ferocious people, he is afraid of his wife. To some extent we are disposed to agree with "B." that indigenous fishing is not all that it is

For what judicious kicking is not at all the same thing either for or against a man. It is a question of moral and metaphorical sense, occasionally out of the moral benevolence of a little in that way ourselves. The controversy, however, into which "B." has rushed relates not to judicious, but to injudicious, kicking. The question would seem to be whether a big boy is entitled to bruise and lacerate a little boy with brutal force, entirely at his own discretion, and practice with it, as he chooses, as a means of moral education. It is a question which, I think, has a natural impulse of a father who learned that his son had been treated in this manner would be, we imagine, to invest in a good stock of "ground a-shes," and to "go for"—American is the fashionable language

nowadays—the prefect, and perhaps the head-master too, by the next train. On reflection, however, it might occur to him that this course of action would

have the effect of bringing him before the justices, and he might not unreasonably prefer to go before the justices of his own accord, and in another capacity. The father of a boy who was abominably ill-used,

The father of a boy who was accommodated in the Winchester the other day made a great mistake in not immediately summoning the præfect before the

The head-master of the school has, it appears, suggested to the governors that they should inquire into the matter; but it is not yet known whether they will follow his suggestion, and in any case we should, without disparaging any body, prefer a public inquiry in an open Court.

The circumstances of the case out of which this controversy has arisen are these:—A "good and gentle boy"—we use the head-master's language—fell upon a "good and nice boy," and belaboured him in the same language manner with ground ash and cudgels. A "ground and belaboured" is a tough spelling, from three to four feet long, and thirty or more inches wide, and is used in the same manner as a cudgel, and is inflicted with such vigour that there was quite a litter

of supplings after the execution. According to one calculation four cudgels were broken over the poor little wretch's back, but the victim himself bore it bravely.

that victim's name, but the victim himself has stripes and the word "angel" lasts only for three or four strokes, and this would be a number used to nine or ten. It will be admitted that neither vicious nor injudicious, deserved or undeserved, it was where a severe punishment; but it is well known at Winchester, where it is called "tunding." This expression is part of the slang vocabulary, or "notions," of the school, and it was because the prefect thought his victim was not sufficiently well up in this important branch of knowledge.

that he cudgelled him in this vigorous manner. Somebody has taken the trouble to compile a vocabulary of this slang, and after reading it we feel what a

priceless advantage it must be in after-life to have had such elegant and useful learning kicked and cudgelled into one at school. If any proof of this were wanted into we should only have to point to the woolpack. Lord Selborne was educated at Winchester, and Lord Selborne is now the Lord High Chancellor of England. The woolpack may therefore have been many days when he could neither sit nor stand, nor appropriate reward for the woolpack is a peculiarly appropriate reward for his youthful sufferings. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's brilliant powers were also stimulated in early life by a proper allowance of "bibbers" and "fundings." The slang of Winchester appears to be

highly suggestive of the kind of discipline which is enforced in that establishment. The novice who has to get it by heart is no doubt taught by experience to

discriminate nicely between "clows" and "cons," "boners" and "greases," "scrubbing" "biblers," and "tundings." The uninitiated may perhaps be gratified to learn that a "boner" is a blow with the fist on the lowest vertebra; that a "rabbiter" is a blow on the neck similar to the *coup de grace* given by a keeper to put a rabbit out of misery; "scrubbing," a flogging of four cuts; a "bibler," six cuts; and a "tunding," a trouncing with an unlimited number of *saï* cudgels. It will be readily understood that, when a Prefect has taken (merhaps so he would say) a

(perhaps we should say given) great pains to instruct a youngster in this noble tongue, it is very unkind of the youngster not to pass a credit-

able examination in it. It may be presumed that the victim in this case knows now what a "tunding" is. It is admitted, however, by everybody concerned that the lesson was rather overdone; and Dr. Ridding, the head master, is sorry that the "good and gentle boy" should "have allowed his zeal for discipline to have so far outrun his discretion"; which would seem to be a euphemism for saying that it is a pity the "good and gentle" boy did not reflect that if he went on beating his victim he might perhaps lame him for life, or do him some other serious injury. Dr. Ridding is

Dr. Kidding acknowledges that it was "a very grave error of judgment to inflict such an extreme punishment," and that the Prefect "had rendered himself

liable to pains and penalties." Dr. Ridding's letter to the *Times*, which is about one of the most wonderful specimens of English composition we ever remember to have read, is unfortunately vague and confused. It is not clear whether he is saying that it was not until after the victim's father had made a formal complaint that Dr. Ridding went so far as to ask the "good and gentle boy," in a strictly private interview, to say to the "good and nice boy" that he regretted "having exceeded what was right in the amount of punishment." Dr. Ridding did not say that he went to ask the Prefect to make this apology before the school, though he notified it to "the master of the victim's house."

him in any other way. It is difficult to understand why, if a prefect has made himself liable to pains

A NEW PLANET.—Jfr. J. R. Hind has recently called attention to the great medium of the *Times*, to the existence of certain spots in the sky, which he has defined spots upon the sun's disc, which traverse it more rapidly than the ordinary solar spots, and lead astronomers to infer that one or more planetary bodies are revolving round the sun, within the orbit of Mercury. These, according to the theory of M. Le Verrier, based upon an unexplained motion in the planet's apsidal, consist at a zone of asteroidal bodies within it. The appearance of these spots, at various intervals, is, however, not constant, but occurs rather rarely.

Hind has only been able to discover one instance wherein there appears any ground for a pre-

tion," which might possibly lead to the recovery of the trail to which the observations relate. He thinks it is not at all unlikely that the meteor may go as far distance from the Orion, which, from observations by Dr. Lescazeault, at Orgues, in France, on October 26, 1898, and by Mr. Lummis, at Manchester, California, on October 26-27, 1893, and data founded by M. L. Laugier, in 1891, would appear to have a revolution of 18-21 days thus bringing us back, by a series of 57 revolutions, to the date of the meteor of 1860, to October 26, 1860, when Canon Harknely, at Exeter, in England, saw a black, weak, and ill-defined, nuclear spot, quite circular in form, as large as Mercury, which had, however, disappeared at 4.37 a.m., and could not be subsequently detected. Mr. Hind calculates, on the assumption that the meteor of 1860 was the same as the meteor of 1898, that the next appearance of the meteor should be on the 27th of March, 1874, and suggests that the hypothesis of the planet should be at about one 10.6 a.m. on the 27th March, 1874, and suggests that

kept upon the sun's disc.—*Nautical Magazine*.



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